

Willenhall
Urban District Council

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of
Health

for the Year

1938

With the Medical Officer's Compliments.

*Willenhall Urban District Council,
Council Offices,
Willenhall.*

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Urban District Council

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

JAMES L. GREGORY, M.B., CH.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & HY.

Sanitary Inspectors :

S. D. WRIGHT, CERTIF. R.S.I.

B. J. DAWSON, CERTIF. S.I.B.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS J. CRAIG, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS E. BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS K. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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Bacteriologist :

DR. J. MENTON

County Laboratory, Stafford

Tuberculosis Officer :

DR. A. SCOTT

Bell Street Dispensary, Wolverhampton

District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator :

DR. T. M. CRAWFORD

Bloxwich Road, Willenhall

County Veterinary Officer :

FRANCIS A. DAVIDSON, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S.

Clerk :

MRS. C. TAYLOR

ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1938

COUNCIL OFFICES,
WILLENHALL.

1ST JUNE, 1939.

To the Chairman and Members of the Willenhall Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics for the area are, for the most part, satisfactory when compared with those for the country as a whole.

The Birth Rate is 19.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The Death Rate is 11.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The estimated population is 28,100.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has fallen from 79 per 1,000 births in 1937 to 64 per 1,000 births. This is encouraging in view of the great amount of work which has been done to try and reduce this loss of child life, which at the beginning of the century was so great that the rate in Willenhall was 200 per 1,000 births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The notification rate of the principal infectious diseases was 5.49 per 1,000 of the population. (England and Wales 5.52.)

Scarlet Fever (71 cases) and Pneumonia (59 cases) were the commonest diseases. Both these diseases showed a rate higher than that for the country as a whole.

Diphtheria, on the other hand, with only eleven cases notified, showed a rate of 0.39 per 1,000 of the population, which is less than a quarter of the rate for the whole country (1.58).

The number of school children protected against Diphtheria up to the present date is 2,074. In addition to this number, 173 children under five years of age have been protected at the Infant Welfare Centres.

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 53 cases of this disease were notified for the first time or came to my notice through the death returns.

This gives a notification rate per 1,000 of the population of 1.95, and is the highest number of new cases reported since the year 1926.

The deaths from both forms of the disease numbered 28 (22 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary), giving a rate of 0.99 per 1,000 of the population.

As a cause of death during the year Tuberculosis ranks fourth, the other chief causes being Heart Disease, Pneumonia, and Cancer.

Although this disease is not usually classified along with the other infections, it is nevertheless the most serious of them all and should be treated as such. The insidious onset of the disease and the fact that its course may be a long one, makes it a very difficult disease to deal with.

Nothing short of a National Campaign against it on lines not yet attempted can have any hope of stamping it out.

As one eminent authority has pointed out—the treatment of an individual sufferer in a family is not enough.

The unit to be considered is the family—the whole complex surrounding the consumptive has to be taken into account in its medical, social, economic and psychological aspects.

“Whether in the middle-class home or the home of the general labourer, the same factors are found to exist, cramping the man’s opportunity to regain his health, frustrating his best endeavours, weighing him down with mental anxiety and finally mental despair.”

What then can a local Council do to help these families? Power is given under the Public Health Act to a Council to incur

expenditure in the prevention of infectious disease. Education of the public as regards the infectious nature of this disease is one way in which help could be given. The matter of housing is another important factor and this Council have up to date provided 49 tubercular families with better houses where there is a chance for the patient to have a room to himself.

At present the arrangements for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis is not in the hands of the local authority, but in those of the Joint Board.

The prevention of the disease, however, is one for the local authority, and it is to an improvement in the home conditions of these tubercular families that we must look for a reduction of the number of new cases of this disease.

HOUSING

Details of the Housing Programme of the Council will be found in Section "D" of the Report.

It will be seen that there are now 1,865 houses owned by the Council out of a total number of inhabited houses in the area of 7,400 approximately. The future programme of the Council shows that this number will soon be substantially increased, so that in a year or so about one-third of all the houses will be owned by the Local Authority.

Over-crowding still remains one of the greatest problems in the town and it has now been decided to build a larger type of house for the worst cases.

Slum-clearance has been continued during the year and 89 houses have been demolished. Further provision for this important work is made in the programme for 1939-40.

GENERAL

During the year the attendances at the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres has proved very satisfactory and it is hoped that soon new premises will be provided for the carrying out of these important services.

A scheme whereby milk can be provided free to expectant and nursing mothers and to infants under five years of age was approved by the County Council during the year. This is, in my opinion, one of the most important forward steps which has been

made for years, as it ensures that no mother or infant in the town will have to go without sufficient nourishment while the wage earner of the family is out of work or ill or otherwise unable to provide proper and sufficient nourishment for them.

An eminent physician speaking lately is reported to have said that to preach health and hygiene to people who are living below the poverty limit is nothing more or less than hypocrisy. In any case, it is a waste of time.

To help children to grow up strong and well-nourished and therefore able to resist disease themselves is surely true prevention and a thousand times better than trying to cure them of disease to which they have fallen victims through their inability to resist it.

The new swimming baths and public hall have been opened this year (April, 1939), and should prove of great benefit to the younger people in particular as there have been in the past no opportunities for the children to learn to swim.

The hall will prove also a very welcome addition to the communal life of the town during the winter months, and the Council have reason to be proud of this addition to the town's Public Buildings.

During the year the town water supply has been examined each month and the reports have been satisfactory.

This is a matter over which too great care cannot be taken, as the safeguarding of the water supply of any community is a matter of vital importance.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to Members of the Council and to Officials who have co-operated in the work of the Health Department during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. GREGORY,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF WILLENHALL 1938

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SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Urban District of Willenhall

Area..	..	..	..	..	..	2,832 acres
Population :	1931 Census	..	..	..	..	26,195
	1938. Estimated figure of the Registrar-General for mid-year (Resident) ..	..	..	..	..	28,100
Number of Persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	7,484
Number of Houses per acre	..	..	..	..	..	2.6
Average number of Persons per house	..	..	..	..	..	3.7
Rateable Value of the District	..	..	..	..	..	£110,705
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£421

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

In previous reports particulars have been given of the chief industries in which the inhabitants of the district are employed.

These are, shortly, the lock, latch, and key industries, iron and brass founding, drop forging and stamping and general engineering.

During the year trade conditions have continued to be satisfactory but it will be seen that there is a slight increase in the number of unemployed compared with the previous year.

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED

		Men 18-65	Women 18-65	Boys 14-17	Girls 14-17	Total
Wholly						
Unemployed	..	532	375	1	5	913
Suspended	.. ..	333	119	12	12	476
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		865	494	13	17	1,389
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The numbers of totally unemployed and temporarily suspended for 1937 were 727 and 390, a total of 1,117.

National Health Insurance

The total number of insured persons is approximately 14,270, which is about the same as last year.

Juvenile Employment.

I am indebted to Mr. A. Ridsdill, Manager of the Employment Exchange, for particulars relating to Juvenile Employment and for the foregoing figures regarding the numbers of unemployed, etc.

During the period covered by the Report of the Willenhall Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment, it is noted that there has not been the same acute shortage of juvenile labour as was noted in the last few reports.

Only 20 boys have been brought into the district from other areas as compared with 259 in 1937. However, although in some cases some of the boys and girls had to wait longer than was the case the year before, most of them received employment locally.

During the year 630 juveniles have been individually interviewed and advised. Visits have also been made to the works of different firms in the area and School Conferences were held each term.

It is evident that a very valuable and important work is being carried out by the Committee for the young people, and both employers of labour and head teachers have co-operated with the Committee in this work.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE
YEAR 1938**

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births— Legitimate	545	275	270
Illegitimate .. .	14	6	8
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	= 19.9		
Still Births— Legitimate	16	11	5
Illegitimate	1	1	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	= 29.5		
Deaths	320	168	152
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	= 11.4		
Corrected Death Rate	= 13.5		

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

a.	From Puerperal Sepsis	2
	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births =	3.47
b.	From other Puerperal Causes	Nil
	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births =	Nil
	TOTAL PUERPERAL DEATHS ..	2
	Death Rate	3.47

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	64.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	64.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	71.4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	33
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total number of births registered in the district was 559 (males 281, females 278). Of these births 14 were illegitimate (males 6, females 8).

The Birth Rate is therefore 19.9 per 1,000 of the population. (England and Wales—15.1.)

The number of still births was 17, which gives a rate of 29.5 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

If the number of still births is calculated as a rate per 1,000 of the population, it is 0.60. (England and Wales—0.60.)

It is therefore seen that in Willenhall the birth rate continues to be higher than in the country generally. This is accompanied by a higher infantile mortality.

Deaths

The total number of deaths registered was 320 (males 168 and females 152).

The "crude" death rate is therefore 11.4 per 1,000 of the population. Before this is compared with the general death rate it should be corrected by the "comparability" factor, which for this area is 1.19.

This gives a "corrected" death rate of 13.5 per 1,000, and as the rate for England and Wales is 11.6, it will be seen that this area has a slightly higher rate than that for the country.

Disease	Number of Deaths	
Heart Disease	70
Pneumonia	39
Cancer	33
Tuberculosis	28
Prematurity, etc.	20
Cerebral Haem...	17
Violence	17
Bronchitis	13
Total	237

The eight causes mentioned have accounted, therefore, for 74% of all the deaths in the area during the year and the figures are very similar to those for the previous year, except that deaths from Pneumonia show an increase in number from 27 to 39.

Deaths in Public Institutions

Of the total deaths (320), 139 took place in one or other of the Hospitals or Institutions and details of these will be found in Section "B" of this Report.

This is equal to 43% of the deaths and the percentage has remained fairly constant for the last six years.

Natural Increase of Population

The number of births exceeded that of deaths by 239.

Infantile Mortality

During the year 36 infants under one year of age died (18 males and 18 females).

The Infantile Mortality Rate is therefore 64 per 1,000 live births. (England and Wales=53.)

It will be seen that the number of infant deaths this year is lower than in 1937, when there were 43 deaths and a rate of 79 per thousand births.

This is encouraging to those who are engaged in Infant Welfare Work and there is no doubt that the number of infant deaths can be still further reduced. As in former years, the chief causes of these deaths are Prematurity, Congenital Marasmus, and Broncho-Pneumonia. Of the 36 deaths, 22 took place before the first month and only 14 died after attaining that age.

During the year the County Council decided to bring in a scheme whereby the Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Centres could grant milk to infants and mothers in necessitous cases and under this scheme approximately 60-70 infants and 12 expectant mothers are getting free milk each month.

In each case very careful enquiry is made as to the family circumstances before milk is granted free. The scheme has proved that there are a considerable number of families who are genuinely poor and unable to give their children milk, and I feel sure that we shall see an improvement in the health of both mothers and infants as a result of this scheme.

It cannot be too clearly realised that a high infant death rate is a bad sign in any town and it must be taken as indicating that the people are not living in satisfactory conditions as regards housing, general hygiene, and also as regards their ability to give their children proper and sufficient food.

Ignorance of the mothers is also, of course, bound to have an adverse effect, but there is no excuse now for any mother in this area remaining ignorant as to how to feed and bring up her children, as there are Health Visitors to visit the homes and help the mothers, and there are Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics for the expectant mothers where they can get advice, and, if necessary, free milk for themselves and for their infant children.

Maternal Mortality

During the year two women died as a result of childbirth. This gives a rate of 3.5 per 1,000 births. (England and Wales—3.08 per 1,000 births.)

Of the two deaths both took place in the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton. Both of these were cases of Puerperal Sepsis. One was a case of abortion at the third month and although the patient was sent in to hospital within two hours of a doctor being called in, she died after six weeks in hospital.

The second case was one in which pyrexia developed after 5 days and the woman developed "rigors" and died 6 weeks after the confinement. Cultures from the blood and from the uterus were negative.

In neither of the cases was there any delay in getting the patients away to hospital where it was possible.

Provision is made by the County Council for the services of a consulting specialist in any case where a doctor wishes a second opinion and the fee in these cases is paid by the County Council.

The Maternal Mortality Rate from (1) Puerperal Sepsis, (2) Other Causes, will be found in Table I, together with the comparable rates for the country as a whole.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

A list of the officials of the Health Department—whole time and part time—will be found at the beginning of this report.

Laboratory Facilities

Full use has been made during the year of the County Laboratory, Stafford. In both the Bacteriological and Chemical Departments great help has been given in the examination of specimens and water supplies, etc., and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the staffs of the laboratories for their assistance during the year.

Samples of the water supply of this area are now taken each month and submitted for analysis and bacteriological examination at the laboratory, and in this way an additional safeguard on the water supply is obtained.

Copies of recent analysis will be found under Section “C” of this Report, and it may be said that during the year all the samples taken have proved satisfactory.

Ambulance Facilities

From April 1st, 1938, till March 31st, 1939, the ambulance was used to convey 363 cases to hospital and a mileage of 3,790 was covered.

These figures show a slight drop from the previous year owing to the fact that now most of the cases going to Wordsley are conveyed by an ambulance sent from that institution.

Nursing in the Home

This is undertaken by the Nurses of the District Nursing Association, and I am again indebted to Mr. Arthur Webster, the Honorary Secretary, for the following details regarding the work undertaken by the Nurses and Mid-wives during the year ending 31st March, 1939.

The Staff consists of three general nurses and six mid-wives.

General Nursing :

New Cases	..	..	..	..	..	444
Visits paid	..	..	..	..	..	13,411
Out-Patients' Clinic			..	..	..	763
Casual Cases	..	..	..	..	..	46
						<hr/>
Total					..	14,664
						<hr/>

Midwifery :

Number of Patients	..	..	..	..	513
Visits paid	..	..	..	..	10,049
Ante-Natal Visits	..	..	..	..	1,608
					<hr/>
Total				..	12,170
					<hr/>

Treatment Centres and Clinics

In this area the School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, and Ante-Natal Centres are under the control of the County Council, but, as they form an important section of the health services, the following particulars are given in this Report.

School Clinics

These number two, one of which is held at the Nurses' Home, Walsall Street, Willenhall, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9.30 a.m., a doctor being in attendance on Mondays only.

The Short Heath Clinic is held at the Institute, Church Road, Short Heath, on Fridays, at 9.30 a.m., when a doctor is in attendance.

These Clinics continue to be well-attended and much useful work is done at them. Cases of defective vision are seen on special days by the County Eye Specialist (Dr. J. Williamson).

The School Dental Clinic is at Albion Road and here the dental treatment of school children, children of pre-school age and also of tubercular patients and Ante-Natal Cases is carried out.

Milk Scheme in Schools

This scheme has been in operation in the Willenhall area since October, 1935, and the following figures show the number of children who got milk at school during 1938.

Figures for previous years are also given and it will be seen that there has been an increase in the percentage of children getting milk each year since the scheme commenced.

Year	Average Attendance	No. getting Milk		Total	Percentage
		Free	Paying		
1935	4,301	320	1,236	1,556	36%
1936	3,982	547	1,449	1,996	51%
1937	4,089	508	1,701	2,209	54%
1938	4,041	499	1,908	2,347	58%

The children who get milk free are those who are found to be definitely undernourished by the School Medical Officer, and before they are granted the milk free an investigation of the family circumstances is made in every case.

Some children are given two one-third pint bottles per day, and all the children who are definitely undernourished are weighed three times a year at the Clinic and seen by the doctor and progress noted.

It is satisfactory that such a high percentage of all the school children are getting milk at school, and there is no doubt that the majority of parents now realise the value which their children get from it.

The milk supplied is pasteurised milk and samples are taken during the year to ensure that it is of good quality and safe.

In a few cases it has been found necessary to supplement the milk by giving certain children Cod Liver Oil and Malt and this is done through the School Clinics, the malt being either supplied at a low price, or if the parents are very poor, it is given free.

The figures for the country as a whole for the years 1936 and 1937, show that in these years 49% and 53% of all children got milk, the percentage for 1938 not yet being available.

The figures for this area will therefore be seen to compare favourably with those for the country generally.

Ante-Natal Centre

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following figures regarding attendances at the Ante-Natal Centre.

Willenhall Ante-Natal Centre

Attendances—1938

Number of new cases	..	..	..	464
Total number of consultations	..	..	..	1,729
Post natal cases	..	..	..	12
Number referred to hospital	..	..	..	37

The number of new cases is 86 more than in the previous year, and this is very satisfactory indeed as it means that a very large proportion of all the expectant mothers in the area (= 83% of the total notified births) are seen by a doctor before their confinement and also kept under observation at the Centre.

The following figures show the percentage of mothers attending the Ante-Natal Centre during the last three years and for comparison the similar figures are given for the country as a whole for 1936 and 1937, the figures for 1938 not being available at the time of writing.

	1936	1937	1938
WILLENHALL	57.6%	65.7%	83%
ENGLAND	48.85%	54.19%	Not available

It will therefore be seen that in this department of the Medical Services this district shows a higher percentage of attendances than that of the country as a whole.

During the year a very important step forward has been taken as regards the supplying of milk to necessitous cases. The Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic is now empowered to grant any expectant mother who attends the Clinic dried milk in a special form for such cases. Careful enquiry is, of course, made in each case in order that none but the really necessitous cases are helped in this way.

Since this scheme started in July, 1938, it has worked well and many really poor and undernourished mothers have been greatly helped.

It is now recognised that the health of the mother during pregnancy is of vital importance to the child and although the death rate among infants has been reduced very considerably in the last thirty years or so, the decrease has been chiefly seen in infants more than one month old.

The death rate of infants under 1 month (Neo-Natal deaths) has not shared in the general fall, and this is true in Willenhall as well as in the country as a whole. It is therefore of the most vital importance that no expectant mother should be without an adequate supply of milk during pregnancy and therefore this new scheme should prove of inestimable value both to the expectant mother and to the child.

Note.

In this area there were 36 infant deaths during 1938, and of these 13 were of infants under a week old at death. An additional 9 deaths took place in infants under 1 month, so that of the 36 deaths only 14 were of infants over a month.

It will be seen from Table III that 16 infants' deaths were due to debility and prematurity and 11 to Broncho-Pneumonia, *i.e.*, that these two causes alone accounted for 27 out of the 36 deaths or 75% of the total.

Infant Welfare Centres

ATTENDANCES—1938					
Centre	Under 1 Year		1—5 Years		Totals.
	1st visit	Re-visit	1st visit	Re-visit	
Willenhall	210	3,317	126	2,155	5,808
Portobello	64	1,105	29	866	2,064
Short Heath	80	1,290	50	959	2,379
Totals	354	5,712	205	3,980	10,251

The above figures show that the total attendances at all the Centres have increased by 1,503 over the figure for 1937.

The total number of live births during the year was 559 so that 63% of all new infants attended one or other of the Centres. The most marked increase has been in the new cases at Short Heath which have gone up from 48 in 1937 to 80 this year.

For comparison the total attendances since 1935 are given :—

1935	..	262	3,410	66	3,281	7,019
1936	..	338	3,633	99	3,477	7,387
1937	..	384	4,913	101	3,350	8,748

The following are the percentages of attendances of infants under one year at the centres for the first time for the last four

years, and for comparison the comparable figures for the whole country are given.

	1935	1936	1937	1938
Willenhall	51%	54%	70%	63%
England and Wales..	59%	60%	62%	—

Hospital (Public and Voluntary)

There have been no changes during the year as regards hospital accommodation in the area.

With regard to the proportion of deaths taking place in one or other of the hospitals or institutions, the following are the details.

Out of 320 deaths registered in the district, 139 took place in one or other of the hospitals. This equals 44%.

The figures for previous years have been as follows :—

1933	39%
1934	35%
1935	45%
1936	42%
1937	37%
1938	44%

It will be seen from these figures that more than one-third of all deaths take place in hospital, and this shows that these institutions are being used by the people of the area.

The institutions in which these 139 deaths took place were as follows :—

Hospital	Number of Deaths
Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton ..	47
Wordsley Hospital	40
New Cross	14
Burton House, Sedgley	11
Women's Hospital	5
Walsall General Hospital	4
Prestwood Sanatorium	3
Groundslow Sanatorium	2
Goscote Isolation Hospital	2
Wolverhampton Borough Hospital ..	1
Manor Hospital, Walsall	1
Edge View, Sanatorium	1
Other Hospitals	8
Total ..	139

Public Medical Service

The number of families taking advantage of this service has remained practically the same as in 1937.

Opportunity is taken at the Welfare Centres to draw the attention of the mothers to the Service and to the advantages it offers to them and their children.

Lectures at Welfare Centres

These lectures were given during the year at the various Centres and the mothers attended well and appreciated them. Miss Anderson, the lecturer, dealt with the feeding and clothing of infants and "toddlers" and with the general hygiene and management of children.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The main water supply for the district is obtained from the Wolverhampton Corporation and comes from deep wells at Cosford, Dimmingsdale and Tettenhall.

During the year it was decided that samples of the water should be taken each month by one of the Sanitary Inspectors and this has been done regularly and the samples examined at the County Laboratory, Stafford. This is in addition to the analysis which is undertaken by the Wolverhampton Corporation and provides an additional safeguard as to the purity of the water at Willenhall,

The following are the Reports on samples of water taken on 13th December, 1938 :—

Chemical Analysis :	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matter dried at 212 degs. F. ..	32.00
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0060
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.25
Chlorine	2.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 degs. F.	0.013
Appearance	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination ..	None
Free Chlorine	0.10 part per million

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality, and if passed bacteriologically, may be considered safe for drinking.

(Signed) ERNEST V. JONES, F.I.C.,
County Analyst.

December 17th, 1938.

Bacteriological Report

COUNT : On nutrient agar after 48 hours incubation at 37 degs. C.
2 colonies per ml.

On nutriment agar after 72 hours incubation at 20-22 degs. C.
10 colonies per ml.

COLI AEROGENES CONTENT (presumptive coli) : None per 100 ml.
after 48 hours incubation at 37 degs. C.

OTHER MICRO-ORGANISMS PRESENT : None.

REMARKS :

The Ministry of Health Report No. 71 suggests that when a Public Water Supply contains not more than two presumptive coli per 100 ml., the sample may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

This sample shows no bacteriological evidence of recent sewage pollution.

(Signed) J. MENTON,
Bacteriologist.

16th December, 1938.

Water Supply at Bentley

It will be recalled that 14 houses in this area, which was taken over from Walsall Rural District, were found to be getting their water supplies from polluted wells.

Five of these have now been connected to the main supply and the remaining nine have been demolished under the Housing Acts.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Mr. G. A. Waite, the Council's Surveyor, reports that during the year 4,796 lin. yards of sewer have been laid. This is equal to approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles which have to be laid under the new scheme.

The sewage to the Clarke Lane Disposal Works has been connected to the new outfall and is now being treated at the Willenhall Works where the extensions, comprising the erection of two new percolating filters, one new settling tank, automatic sewage recorder, etc., have now been completed.

Other small extensions to the sewers to the extent of 100 yards of main sewer have been laid during the year.

Closet Accommodation, etc.

The Sanitary Inspectors report that during the year 72 waste water closets have been abolished, but there are still approximately 1,114 of these in use and as they are a source of constant trouble, it is to be hoped that the Council will try and get them abolished as soon as is possible.

Five privies were abolished and this leaves a total of 22 of these still in existence.

Four ash pits were closed and there are now only six of these left. In 1932 there were 373 of these, so that much has been done to do away with them.

The approximate number of ash bins is now 7,768.

Refuse Disposal

The tip at the Dingle has been used during the year, but has not proved very satisfactory as from time to time complaints have been received from residents in the area regarding nuisance from flies, etc.

The ground at this tip has not been very suitable and the Council have had under consideration closing it and getting a site in a more isolated position.

The cost of scavenging was £3,103.

Sanitary Inspection of Area

Details of all inspections carried out by the Inspectors will be found in the Tables at the end of this Report.

Swimming Baths

The Baths were opened on Saturday, April 15th, 1939, and should prove a decided acquisition to the town. Details of the Baths were given in my report for 1936, but it may be repeated here that the main bath is 75 x 36 feet, with a minimum depth of 3 ft. and a maximum of 7 ft. The capacity is 84,100 gallons.

During the winter months the baths can be turned into a hall in which seating accommodation will be provided for 800 and for a further 150 in the balcony.

Arrangements have been come to with the Education Committee whereby scholars from the Senior Schools in the area visit the baths weekly in charge of a teacher. Since the baths opened the attendances have been very satisfactory indeed and this proves that they fill a need in the town.

The water is tested monthly and this will ensure that the process of purification will be kept under careful supervision.

Disinfectation

	Infested	Disinfested
1. Council Houses ..	9	9
Other Houses ..	56	56
2. Cimex Fumigator. Formalin Lamps. Sulphur Candles.		
3. Bedding is either destroyed or sent to the steam disinfectator to be treated. Furniture is not yet treated as the Council have not adopted any scheme such as the use of HCN gas.		
4. The work is carried out by the Council Officials.		
5. No special instruction is given.		

Schools

All the Schools have a main water supply and are adequately heated by hot water pipes. They are inspected three times each year by the Medical Officer of the Education Committee and any matter requiring attention is reported to the Committee for action to be taken.

Central Boys' Senior School has now been completed and is in use. It will be remembered that during the year while alterations were being carried out a fire destroyed part of the new building and delayed the completion of the work.

The opening of the new Town Hall will, it is hoped, lead to a discontinuation of the custom of using the schools for social gatherings in the evenings. In the past this has been to a certain extent unavoidable owing to the lack of a Public Hall and it is, of course, impossible for a school caretaker to have a school clean next day if it is used for these purposes till late the night before.

SECTION D

Housing

Full particulars of all action taken under the Housing Acts will be found in the table at the end of this Report.

The problem of housing in the area may be considered under four main headings, namely :—

1. The ascertainment of and demolition of houses which are unfit to live in and cannot be made fit at a reasonable cost. With this has to be considered the re-housing of the displaced families.
2. The ascertainment of houses which are defective in one or more ways, but which can be made fit.
3. The abatement of over-crowding.
The extent of over-crowding was ascertained in 1936, when a complete survey was made. (*cf.* Annual Report for 1936.)
4. The re-housing of Tubercular Families who are over-crowded or living in unhealthy houses.

Unfit Houses.

In 1933, the Council submitted a scheme for slum clearance which was to be spread over five years and which provided for a total of 160 houses to be dealt with. To this has to be added a further number of 42 houses which was the number submitted by the Short Heath Council at the same time.

This total of 202 houses was subsequently added to at different times and the ultimate scheme was for 358 houses in all. At the time of writing (February, 1939), the whole of this scheme has been carried through and the families concerned re-housed.

The Inspectors have still a further number of houses—between 200 and 300—which they have inspected and found to be unfit and these will be considered during the next year.

The Council have at present a further programme of approximately 212 houses for slum clearance, and this brings the total of houses provided or to be provided for this purpose to 570,

During the year a report was made to the Council in which it was pointed out that if a really comprehensive estimate of all unfit houses was required, this would necessitate a complete survey of all old property in the area and would need more time than the two Sanitary Inspectors could give to it.

It was then suggested that an additional inspector would be required to do this work completely, and I am still of the same opinion. At present the Inspectors bring forward houses as their attention is drawn to them and naturally from year to year more and more houses come under the heading of unfit.

There can be no possible doubt that in this area there are many more houses which are far below the present-day standard required and the work of ascertainment and scheduling will have to go on for a long time before we can hope to get rid of them.

Every urban area in the country has found that the original programme has had to be extended as more and more unfit houses are found to exist.

Re-conditioning

During the year some progress has been made in reconditioning individual houses or blocks of houses and details will be found in the Table IX.

In my Report for 1936 this matter was gone into in some detail and it was there pointed out that more should be done with regard to this matter of re-conditioning houses which are capable of repair and of being brought up to a proper standard.

There are far too many houses in the area which fall far below a satisfactory standard as regards structure, provision of proper sanitary arrangements, etc., and as no comprehensive survey of this type of house has yet been made, it is not possible to say how many there are.

It is essential to realise that patching up of old property was not intended to be allowed under the Housing Acts. By re-conditioning is meant something much more thorough and more lasting.

Council Houses

The following figures give details of the various building schemes undertaken by the Council and it will be seen that up to the present a total of 1,865 houses have been built.

Under the Housing Act, 1919	..	..	262 houses.
„ „ „ „ 1923	..	..	554 „
„ „ „ „ 1924	..	..	532 „
„ „ „ „ 1925	..	..	100 „
„ „ „ „ 1930	..	..	358 „
„ „ „ „ 1936	..	..	59 „
Total ..			<u>1,865</u>

The 358 houses built under the Housing Act, 1930, were for Slum Clearance.

Housing Scheme—1939-40

At present the Council have the undermentioned schemes in hand with regard to the building of new houses for general allocation, to provide for slum clearance, and to alleviate over-crowding.

Portobello Site

The building of 330 houses on this site has been commenced and these will be allocated as follows :—

Slum Clearance	..	..	..	200 (3 b.r. type)
Over-crowding	..	..	..	40 („ „ „)
„ „	..	..	..	40 (4 „ „)
General Allocation	..	..	..	50 (3 „ „)

The 4 b.r. type will have a floor area of 937 sq. feet.

The 40 3 b.r. type for over-crowding will have a floor area of 842 sq. feet.

Monmore Lane Site

Twelve houses of the three-bedroom, non-parlour type are to be built on this site so that the families living in the present houses fronting Monmore Lane can be re-housed.

Beacon Colliery Estate

The Council have at present under consideration a scheme in which it is proposed to erect 250 houses on this site and if approval to the scheme is obtained these houses will be used for further slum clearance schemes, relief of over-crowding, etc.

It will be seen that when these schemes are completed, the Council will have built nearly 2,500 houses in all, and this will be approximately one-third of all the inhabited houses in the area. The care and management of this large number of houses is naturally becoming greater each year and it has been suggested that the Council would be well-advised to consider the possibility of appointing a woman inspector who could help the tenants in the care of their new houses and also report cases where the property was not being properly looked after.

Many of the larger towns have made such appointments and have found them to be fully justified by the results obtained.

Overcrowding

This remains one of the most serious problems in the district and one of the most difficult to solve. The overcrowding as revealed in the survey of 1935-36, and on which a report was made on 1st August, 1936, has not been materially altered, although there must have been many changes in the composition of households since that date.

Briefly, it may be re-stated that the report showed a total number of 286 families of six persons or more who would have to be provided with new houses of a larger size than this Council have built up to the present. The chief difficulty has been that such larger type houses could not be let at a rent which poor families could pay.

The new subsidy, which applies to houses completed between 1st January, 1939, and the 30th September, 1942, is normally £5 10s. per house for 40 years, with a corresponding annual contribution of £2 15s. per house from the local rates.

There is provision also for increased subsidies in certain districts where the financial position is exceptional.

The subsidy mentioned above would mean that poor families could be allowed to have a house at 3s. 2d. less than the economic rent, and it would appear desirable that the Council should take advantage of this subsidy as far as is possible.

During the year 28 cases of overcrowding have been relieved, but this is countered by the fact that there have been 43 new cases reported in the same period.

The Council's scheme to build houses of a larger type than those with a floor area of 760 sq. feet will mean that a number of the larger families will be able to be moved into houses where they will no longer be overcrowded.

Re-housing of Tubercular Families.

A total number of 49 families have now been moved under this scheme since attention was drawn to such cases in 1935.

Two of these families receive some help with regard to the rent, *i.e.*, one family get a house rented at 9s. 3d. for 6s., and the other get a house of which the rent is 9s. 3d. for 6s. 9d.

It is being realised now that if we are to conquer this disease, we must look upon the family as the unit to be dealt with, *i.e.*, not an individual case of the disease, but the whole family must be helped in every way, so that they may be able to fight it.

Everything that can be done to improve the conditions in the homes of these cases should be done. It has been found that if such families are placed in satisfactory conditions as regards housing, work, etc. (as at Papworth), it is practically unknown for any child or other member of the family to contract the disease.

In this area the death rate from Tuberculosis for 1938 (all forms) was 0.99 per 1,000 of the population and this is the same as the corresponding rate for the whole country in the year 1921. That is to say, although the figure for the whole country has dropped considerably, the rate for Willenhall has not done so to the same extent.

If it is realised that since the end of the War more than 600,000 persons have died of this disease in this country alone, and the majority of these have been young adults or children, the waste of life seems terrible to contemplate. Much has been done to help to stamp it out, but more attention will have to be paid to the prevention of new cases occurring if we ever hope to eradicate it altogether.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This work includes the inspection of bakehouses, shops, stalls, etc., where food is prepared and handled or exposed for sale, and also includes the supervision of the milk supply.

Work under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the officials of the County Council, and a statement of samples taken during the year together with reports thereon will be found in Table XI.

The question as to whether the Council should apply to the Ministry of Health for powers to act as the Food and Drug Authority was raised during the year, but after consultation with officials of the County Council, it was decided to allow matters to remain as they are.

Milk Supply

The supervision of the milk supply forms an important part of the duties of the Health Department Officials.

The work includes inspection of Cow Sheds and Dairies and the serving of notices on the owners or tenants thereof if the premises fail in any way to come up to the standard required under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Details of all inspections will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Samples of Milk are taken by officials of the County Council under (1) The Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders ; (2) The Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928.

Details of these are given in Table XI. It will be seen that of the 11 samples of specially designated milk which were examined *i.e.*, Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised, all of the samples proved negative as regards Tuberculosis, and all the Pasteurised samples passed the Phosphatase Test.

As regards undesignated samples—45 were submitted for examination, and of these 20 were unsatisfactory as regards cleanliness. In addition, 9 were positive as regards Tuberculosis.

Meat and Other Foods

There are thirteen licensed slaughter houses in the district and this makes the work of inspection difficult as has been noted in former Reports.

The Inspector reports that approximately 70% of all animals slaughtered were inspected.

The total weight of meat destroyed as being unfit for consumption was three tons and five cwts.

In this area all animals are stunned, either by the pistol or by electricity, before slaughter.

The following table shows the total number of carcasses inspected and the number condemned either wholly or in part, together with the number found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

		Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed..	..	Approximately 70% of all animals slaughtered were inspected			
Number Inspected	..	426	91	1,586	2,633

All Diseases except Tuberculosis—

Whole carcasses condemned	..	1	—	1	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	41	—	13	—
Percentage of carcasses affected	.. ..	9.8	—	0.9	0.15

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcasses condemned	..	1	—	—	2
Organ or part	..	88	—	—	174
Percentage of number affected with T.B.		20.9	—	—	6.6

Adulteration, etc.

In this area the County Council are the Authority who administer the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food

All examinations of food are carried out at the County Laboratory, Stafford.

Nutrition

At the Welfare Centres lectures are given to the mothers by the lecturer appointed by the County Council.

These deal with the subject of nutrition in infants and young children. The lectures have been well-attended and the mothers have shown interest in what has been said.

Better Health, the monthly production of the Central Council for Health Education, is supplied to the head teacher of all the schools so that the teachers may have the benefit of the articles in it to help them in giving instruction to the children. It would be a good thing if this paper could be distributed to all scholars in the Senior Schools as in that way it would find its way into the homes.

Shell Fish (Molluscan)

There are no shell fish beds in this area.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There has been no serious outbreak of Infectious Disease during the year under review. The following table shows the total number of all cases notified :—

Disease	Number Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	71	48	—
Diphtheria	12	10	1
Pneumonia	59	19	15
Erysipelas	15	6	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	4	—
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	1	—
Ophthal. Neonatorum ..	6	4	—
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	1	1	—
Bacillary Dysentery	5	1	—
Totals ..	178	95	17

It will be observed that the number of cases of Diphtheria notified is about half the average number notified each year for the last five years.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than in 1937, in which year there were only 28 cases notified.

One case of Typhoid Fever was notified in March, but no other cases were notified.

Full enquiries were made into this case with a view to ascertaining the probable source of infection, but without any result.

I should like to thank Dr. Menton of the County Laboratory and his Staff for their valuable help and co-operation in the investigation. Full examinations were made of the blood and faeces of all contacts and also of water and milk supplies.

Scarlet Fever

The type of case has again been mild and no deaths took place. The percentage of cases receiving hospital treatment was 67% and this shows an increase from previous years (1936=54%, 1937=57%).

Owing to the overcrowded conditions in many of the homes, it is not possible to isolate cases at home and also it is impossible to get proper nursing. Although the actual disease may be of a mild type, it is very often followed by serious complications unless the patient is in hospital. The parents of children are realising more each year that it is best for all cases of this disease to go to an Isolation Hospital unless proper facilities exist in the home both for isolation and nursing.

The following are the number of cases notified in the different Wards of the area in the last four years :—

SCARLET FEVER CASES NOTIFIED

Ward	1935	1936	1937	1938	Total
St. Giles' ..	12	21	6	10	49
Portobello ..	4	20	4	7	35
St. Annes ..	16	18	8	3	35
St. Stephen's ..	8	13	8	12	41
Short Heath ..	10	7	2	39	58
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	50	79	28	71	228
	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria

The year has been marked by a decrease in the number of cases of this disease. For the previous three years the number of cases has been 20 each year, but in 1938 the number has dropped to 11.

Of these cases, 10, or 98%, were admitted to hospital for treatment (1935=65%, 1936=85%, 1937=70%).

Only one death took place from Diphtheria, and this was that of a child who had for two years been offered protection at school, but whose parents would not agree to it as they considered her to be delicate. In several of the other cases also, protection had been offered and refused.

The distribution of cases according to Wards was as follows :—

DIPHTHERIA CASES NOTIFIED

Ward		1935	1936	1937	1938	Total
Short Heath	..	13	8	3	4	28
St. Giles'	..	1	5	4	2	12
St. Anne's	..	2	3	3	1	9
Portobello	..	2	3	6	2	13
St. Stephen's	..	2	1	4	2	9
		—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	20	20	20	11	71
		—	—	—	—	—

Incidence Rate

The number of notifications show a rate of 0.39 per 1,000 of the population (England and Wales=1.58 per 1,000).

This low rate is very satisfactory when it is considered that we are dealing with an Urban Area and moreover one where there is considerable overcrowding and poverty.

Death Rate

One death took place from Diphtheria which is equal to a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 of the population. (England and Wales=0.07 per 1,000 of population).

Immunisation Against Diphtheria

The work of protecting children against Diphtheria has been continued during the year, all the children entering the Infant Departments being offered protection. In addition, the children over 1 year of age who come to the Welfare Centres were also given an opportunity to be protected.

As will be seen from the accompanying table, 701 children were offered protection at the schools and 578, or 82%, accepted and were dealt with. This is again an increase in acceptances as the percentages for 1936 and 1937 were 48% and 60% respectively.

I would like again to thank the Head Teachers and their Staffs for their co-operation in this work, as without their help it would have been impossible to get such a very satisfactory rate of acceptances.

Protection has now been offered to 2,379 children in the Schools and of these 1,634 have accepted and been protected.

The prophylactic used has been Alum Precipitated Toxoid. (Sharpe and Dohme).

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1938

School		Number offered Protection	Number Accepting	Percentage of Consents (Entrance)
Clothier Street	..	119	117	98
St. Anne's Infants	..	32	30	94
Little London Infants		49	43	88
Elm Street	.. ..	56	47	84
New Invention	..	71	59	81
Portobello	.. ..	146	117	78
St. Gile's Infants	..	49	37	75
Lanehead	.. ..	73	55	75
Walsall Road	.. ..	63	47	74
St. Mary's	.. ..	43	26	60
		<hr/> 701	<hr/> 578	<hr/> 82.4%
Totals in 1936	..	1,507	736	48%
„ „ 1937	..	531	320	60%
Grand Total	=	2,379	1,634	68.5%

In addition to the above numbers, the following children attending at the Welfare Centres have also been protected :—

1938	..	=	177
1937	..	=	30
1936	..	=	26
			<hr/>
Total	=		173
			<hr/>

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA 1933—1938

Age Group	Number of Cases Notified					
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
-5 years	5	5	3	7	4	1 (25)
5-10 „	—	10	7	5	5	6 (33)
10-15 „	4	4	4	2	4	2 (20)
15-20 „	2	2	3	3	2	1 (13)
20-35 „	3	1	3	1	4	— (12)
35- „	—	—	—	2	1	1 (4)
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals . .	14	22	20	20	20	11 (107)
	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above table shows the ages at which cases of Diphtheria have occurred during the last six years. It will be seen that most of the cases were in children under 15 years of age, and the heaviest incidence is among children aged from 5-10 years.

If these cases are to be reduced in number it is important that all children should be protected and while the response to the offer of protection among the infants entering school has been satisfactory, it is imperative that the children between 1-5 years should also be protected. It has been found that parents are not so willing to give their consent for the younger children to be done, but during 1938 protection has been given to 117 infants attending the different Welfare Centres.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation

As in former years, cases of infectious disease have been sent to Goscote Hospital by arrangement with Walsall Corporation. In some cases where the Goscote Hospital was full, cases have been sent to Wolverhampton Burgh Hospital or to Bilston or Kingswinford.

91% of the Diphtheria cases and 67% of Scarlet Fever cases were treated in hospital and this is very satisfactory.

In most of the homes it is not possible to isolate and nurse such infectious cases.

New Joint Isolation Hospital

During the year the Ministry of Health made an Order constituting a United District for the purpose of providing and maintaining hospital accommodation for cases of infectious diseases other than Smallpox.

Details regarding the site, etc., of the hospital are under consideration and no doubt progress will be made in the matter during the coming year.

The proposed hospital will serve a number of Urban and Rural Districts in the South of the County, and should prove of much value in the control of infectious diseases.

The following table shows the hospitals to which cases of some of the infectious diseases were sent during the year.

Hospital	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas
Goscote	27	6	—	—
Wolverhampton Burgh	14	3	1	1
Bilston	5	—	—	—
Women's, Wolverhampton ..	—	—	—	—
Kingswinford ..	2	1	—	1
New Cross	—	—	—	3
Burton House ..	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	48	10	1	6
	—	—	—	—

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Cases of these diseases in children attending the Elementary Schools are notified to the Health Dept. by arrangement with the County Education Committee.

During the first quarter Whooping Cough was prevalent and in the fourth quarter there were nearly 200 cases of Chicken Pox.

Measles was not very prevalent as there had been an epidemic in 1937.

Vaccination

The Vaccination Officer informs me that between the 1st January and 31st December, 1937, he has received certificates of successful vaccination in the case of 59 children. In the same period 345

statutory declarations were made of conscientious objection and one child was certified as being insusceptible.

During the year there have been no notifications of Smallpox in the country.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives the number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the register on 31st December, 1938, and the figures are also given for five previous years.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1933	105	96	33	23	257
1934	108	101	34	25	268
1935	104	102	30	25	261
1936	119	101	29	26	275
1937	127	102	31	25	285
1938	132	99	30	27	287

It will be observed that there is an increase of 30 cases in the period of six years, and that this increase is due chiefly to an increase in the number of male pulmonary cases.

During the year 51 names have been removed from the register and the reasons for removal were as follows :—

Died	28
Recovered	18
Diagnosis not confirmed	2
Left District	3
<hr/>	
Total ..	51
<hr/>	

New Cases

During the year the following new cases were notified on Form “ A ” (primary notifications) or came to my notice otherwise than by notification :—

NEW CASES—1938

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Notified on Form “ A ” ..	27	9	—	4	40
From Death Returns	3	5	1	3	12

The total number of new cases is the same as last year—namely, 52. Of these, 44 are Pulmonary and 8 Non-Pulmonary in type.

Of the new cases it will be seen that 12, or 23%, were not notified before death. This is a much higher percentage than usual and of the 12 cases, 7 were of the Pulmonary type and 5 Non-Pulmonary.

If the Pulmonary cases alone are taken, *i.e.*, the new cases notified during the year or brought to notice through the death returns—it is found that out of 44 such cases, no less than 14 or 33% had died before the end of the year in which they were first notified.

Eight of these cases were never notified before death and six were notified, but died shortly afterwards.

The figures mentioned are not satisfactory as they indicate that a third of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are not receiving medical attention until they are in an advanced state of the disease.

The following figures show the percentages of pulmonary cases notified on form ‘ A ’ and dying before the end of the year during the last six years :—

1933	..	..	30.0%
1934	..	..	17.5%
1935	..	..	13.3%
1936	..	..	13.3%
1937	..	..	15.0%
1938	..	..	16.6%

There is no failure on the part of Medical Practitioners to notify cases and full use is made of the Tuberculosis Dispensary for confirmation of diagnosis.

A table is given at the end of this report showing the figures concerning new cases and deaths in the area since 1912, when the disease became compulsory notifiable and it will be seen that the number of new cases and the number of deaths have not shown the decrease which has been observed over the country as a whole.

The reason for this must be sought in the conditions under which the people live and work. Poverty, overcrowding, and working in small dusty workshops must all contribute to the prevalence of this disease.

Certain industries have been proved to have a high incidence of tuberculosis among workers, *e.g.*, Brassfounders are known to have a mortality of 50% higher than for all industries,

The knowledge of the infectious nature of the disease is also not so general as it might be. Again and again new cases occur in families where there have been previous cases, and only education in this matter will help people to take precautions to prevent this.

Sanatorium Treatment

During the year 29 patients were admitted to Sanatoria and 26 were discharged.

The average duration of stay has been approximately $14\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. In 1937 the average duration of stay in Sanatoria was 16 weeks.

Of the 28 deaths from this disease, 6 took place in a sanatorium, 8 in hospital, and 14 at home. This is a very slight improvement compared with the year 1937, when only 4 deaths out of 31 took place in a sanatorium.

Housing of Tubercular Families

During the year six tubercular families were moved to better houses. There are still 20 families who are in poor houses and overcrowded and are waiting for better accommodation.

A total of 46 families had been re-housed up to 31st December, 1938, under this scheme for re-housing tubercular families.

CANCER

Details of all deaths attributed to Cancer, with details of age at death and site of the disease, will be found on Table VII.

During the year there have been 26 deaths from this disease, as far as can be ascertained from the death returns received here, but the Registrar General's returns shows that 33 deaths took place.

If the former figure is taken the death rate equals 0.92 per 1,000 of the population.

The Registrar General's figure of 33 deaths gives a death rate of 1.17 per 1,000.

Age at Death

The 26 deaths of which details are available were distributed evenly as regards sex (13 of each sex), and the age groups in which the deaths occurred were as follows :—

Under 45 years	..	..	4 deaths
45-55	„	..	5 „
55-65	„	..	8 „
65 years and over	..	..	10 „

Site of Disease

The commonest site of the disease was in one or other part of the digestive tract—17 cases out of 26. This equals 65% of all the cases and is the same proportion as in the previous year—1937.

STATISTICAL TABLES

1938

1. ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, ETC.
2. CAUSES OF DEATHS.
3. INFANTILE MORTALITY.
4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
5. TUBERCULOSIS (New Cases, Deaths, etc.)
6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES (1934-1938)
7. CANCER
8. VITAL STATISTICS OF NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT S
9. HOUSING
10. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
11. REPORTS ON MILK AND FOOD SAMPLES
12. TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS (1912-1938)

TABLE I

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1938

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Willenhall	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
	Rates per 1,000 Population				
Births :					
Live	19.9	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4
Still	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths :					
All Causes	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox... ..	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough ...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.24	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Notifications :					
Smallpox... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.25	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	0.39	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.46	0.04	0.39	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia	2.09	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	64	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	7.2	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	3.5	0.89	} <i>Not available</i>		
Others	0.00	2.19			
Total	3.5	3.08			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality :					
Puerperal Sepsis ...	3.47	0.86	} <i>Not available</i>		
Others	0.00	2.11			
Total	3.47	2.97			
Notifications :					
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	15.62	14.42	18.08	12.51	} 3.53 } 15.46

TABLE II

Causes of Deaths in Willenhall Urban District during 1938

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	1	1
Influenza	5	2	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	10	22
Other Tuberculosis	1	5	6
General Paralysis	1	—	1
Cancer	18	15	33
Diabetes	1	3	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	12	17
Heart Disease	36	34	70
Other Diseases of Circulation	6	4	10
Bronchitis	10	3	13
Pneumonia (all forms)	24	15	39
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—	2
Peptic Ulcer	2	—	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4	—	4
Appendicitis	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1
Other diseases of Liver	—	1	1
Other diseases of Digestive Organs	1	4	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	5	8
Puerperal Sepsis	—	2	2
Congenital Debility and Prematurity	9	11	20
Senility	2	7	9
Suicide	4	—	4
Other Violence	7	6	13
Other Defined Diseases	13	10	23
TOTALS	168	152	320

TABLE III
Infantile Mortality during 1938

Causes of Death				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Gastro Enteritis	...	..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Prematurity	...	...	..	11	—	1	1	13	2	—	—	1	16
Marasmus and Debility	..		2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Broncho Pneumonia	...		—	—	4	2	—	6	2	—	1	2	11
Convulsions	...	...	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS				13	4	4	1	22	8	—	1	5	36

TABLE IV
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease.	1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over	Totals
Scarlet Fever	71
Diphtheria	11
Pneumonia	59
Erysipelas	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	9
Dysentery	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6
Typhoid Fever	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
TOTALS	177

TABLE V

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1938

Age Periods				New Cases				Deaths			
				Res- piratory.		Non Res- piratory.		Res- piratory.		Non Res- piratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1—	...	...	...	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
5—	...	...	...	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
15—	...	...	...	10	2	—	—	4	2	—	1
25—	...	...	...	7	6	—	1	2	2	—	—
35—	...	...	...	4	4	—	—	2	3	—	—
45—	...	...	...	4	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
55—	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
65 and over...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS				31	14	2	6	12	10	1	5

Notifications

	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total
Rate per 1,000 of population..	1.67	0.28	1.95

Deaths

Rate per 1,000 of population..	0.78	0.21	0.99
--------------------------------	------	------	------

Statistics of new cases and deaths for the last twenty-seven years in Willenhall will be found in Table XII.

TABLE VI

Tables of INFECTIOUS DISEASES from 1934 to 1938

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Totals	Admitted to Hospital	Per cent. admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ...	118	50	79	28	71	346	187	54.0
Diphtheria ...	22	20	20	20	11	93	69	74.1
Pneumonia ...	68	54	34	45	59	260	103	39.6
Erysipelas ...	6	9	13	13	13	54	21	38.8
Puerperal Fever	—	2	1	4	—	7	7	100.0
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	2	4	9	23	17	73.9
Dysentery ...	1	—	2	9	5	17	9	52.9
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	100.0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	2	2	3	6	13	13	100.0
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	100.0
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	100.0
TOTALS	219	142	153	126	177	817	430	52.6

TABLE VII

Cancer Deaths according to Age-groups, 1938

Organs Affected	—		45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 & over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Rect m	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Liver	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	2		
Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2		
Caecum... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
Prostrate	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1		
Stomach	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	1		
Breast	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Colon	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—		
Lung	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Mammae	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1		
TOTALS ...	—	3	4	1	3	5	6	4	13	13		

Total deaths—26. Death-rate—0.92 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate for England and Wales from Cancer during 1938 was per 1,000 of the population.

The following have been the number of deaths and the death-rates from Cancer for the last few years, in Willenhall :—

In 1932 there were 30 deaths, giving a death-rate of 1.4 per 1,000

„ 1933	„	25	„	„	„	1.13	„	„
„ 1934	„	37	„	„	„	1.3	„	„
„ 1935	„	35	„	„	„	1.28	„	„
„ 1936	„	42	„	„	„	1.51	„	„
„ 1937	„	32	„	„	„	1.14	„	„
„ 1938	„	33	„	„	„	1.17	„	„

Note.—The Registrar General's figure of 33 deaths differs from the number of deaths (26), of which particulars are recorded in the local death returns.

TABLE VIII
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1938
Willenhall and Other Areas

District	Popu- lation	Birth Rate	Death Rate crude	Death Rate Stand- ard- ised	Infant Mortal- ity Rate	Tuberculosis Death Rates	
						Pul.	Non- Pul.
Willenhall ...	28,100	19.9	11.4	13.5	64.4	0.78	0.21
Brierley Hill ...	46,360	16.63	10.46	11.51	49.29	0.65	0.11
Wednesbury ...	33,370	18.0	12.1	13.91	71.5	0.53	0.05
Coseley ...	28,850	21.49	11.54	13.38	59.67	0.41	0.13
Stafford ...	32,190	15.3	10.7	11.0	60.0	—	—
Bilston ...	31,430	20.3	12.1	14.76	79.0	0.63	0.22
Walsall ...	107,300	18.6	10.99	12.3	64.0	0.6	0.06
England & Wales	—	15.6	11.6	—	53.0	—	—

TABLE IX
HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 529
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 679
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 161
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 196
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 103
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 261

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	240
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
<i>(a)</i> By owners	Nil
<i>(b)</i> By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	283
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
<i>(a)</i> By owners	31
<i>(b)</i> By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	104
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	89

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	371
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	425
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	2,499
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	43
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	28
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	189
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

TABLE X

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	36	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	13	1	—
†Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—
Total ..	49	5	—

† *Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.*

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of de- fects in respect of which Prosecu- tions were in- stituted (5)
	Found (2)	Re- medied (3)	Referred to H.M. Ins- pector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ..	2			
Overcrowding (S. 2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
insufficient	1	1		
unsuitable or defective ..	3	2		
not separate for sexes ..				
Other offences	4	3		
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	10	6	—	—

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108

Nil

TABLE XI

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928

Details of Sampling—1938

Article of Food	Number of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	40	39	1
General Foods ..	11	10	1

One sample of milk contained a very small percentage of added water and the vendor was cautioned.

One sample of sausage contained a quantity of preservative which was within the permitted allowance, but no notice was exhibited in the shop to this effect and the vendor was cautioned.

Milk and Dairies' Acts and Orders

Specially Designated Milk

	Cleanliness		Tuberculous	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Negative	Positive
Tuberculin Tested	2	—	2	—
Accredited ..	4	—	4	—
Pasteurised ..	5	—	5	—
Total taken ..	11	—	11	—

All the Pasteurised samples passed the Phosphatase Test for Pasteurisation.

Undesignated Samples

Number submitted	Cleanliness		Tuberculous	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Submitted	Positive
45	25	20	45	9 4*

* Also unsatisfactory from the cleanliness standpoint.

TABLE XII

Tuberculosis in Willenhall (including the former Short Heath U.D.) showing the new cases notified and the deaths each year since the commencement of compulsory notification

Year	Population	NEW CASES		DEATHS		Death-rates Willenhall per 100,000
		Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
1912	23,249	85	—	19	1	86
1913	23,128	87	24	22	13	151
1914	23,222	66	22	21	13	142
1915	23,204	55	11	13	12	107
1916	24,193	65	13	23	11	140
1917	24,750	71	18	28	6	131
1918	23,852	56	8	44	4	201
1919	24,538	29	6	20	7	110
1920	24,028	29	6	14	4	75
1921	24,574	24	—	24	2	105
1922	25,238	55	15	34	7	162
1923	25,586	45	12	30	9	152
1924	25,989	19	5	27	5	123
1925	26,338	67	14	25	10	133
1926	26,564	71	11	24	5	109
1927	26,785	25	12	25	4	109
1928	27,139	39	12	17	3	74
1929	27,039	40	9	34	3	140
1930	27,019	42	3	29	3	118
1931	26,508	36	5	27	1	105
1932	26,498	36	3	16	6	83
1933	27,340	41	11	26	4	101
1934	27,146	45	5	14	5	70
1935	27,220	33	9	25	5	110
1936	27,650	47	5	14	3	61
1937	28,020	44	8	25	6	110
1938	28,100	45	8	22	6	99
TOTALS		1,297	255	642	158	

Willenhall
Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspectors,

S. D. WRIGHT,

Cert. Royal San. Institute

AND

B. J. DAWSON, Cert., S.I.B.

FOR THE YEAR

1938

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending **DECEMBER 31st, 1938**

Summary of the Inspections and Improvements carried out during the Year

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

We beg to submit the following summary of the inspections made and improvements carried out in accordance with the various Acts and Regulations.

Infectious Diseases

These vary each year and as this year shows an increase in the number of cases notified, more time has to be given in visiting the cases and making necessary reports thereon. 299 notifications were received during the year, attention is given to any cases where we find overcrowding or if the premises are not in a reasonable state of repair. All the necessary disinfection is carried out immediately after each case.

Improvements and Work Carried Out

The improvements carried out under the various Acts and Regulations have been maintained and progress made in the removal of those occupiers from unfit premises to more improved conditions and better surroundings from a health standard.

The number of improvements carried out was 1,147 and the details are shown in the table.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Smoke Nuisance)

No Byelaws have been adopted under the above Act to deal with nuisances arising from smoke and complaints are dealt with by interviews with the firms concerned or by notice to remedy the nuisance, which, in some cases, is due to unsatisfactory attention to the firing and stoking of the plant in use.

The Shops Acts

Owing to the time taken up with housing and other work, inspections under these Acts have been limited and no proceedings were taken for offences under the Acts.

Factories and Workshops, 1936

Forty-nine inspections were made under the above Act, including attention given to 6 notices from the Factory Inspector, 5 of which have been complied with and the work carried out as required.

Slaughter Houses and Inspection of Meat

During the year a total of 426 beasts, 91 calves, 1,584 sheep and 2,633 pigs were inspected after slaughter within the district.

The total number of animals inspected is considered to be approximately 70% of the total number of animals slaughtered within the district, as with only a bicycle as a means of travelling and thirteen slaughter-houses situated in all parts of the district, it is impossible to inspect every animal slaughtered.

A total of three tons, five cwts. of diseased and unsound meat was surrendered and taken to the Council's Incinerator for destruction.

The particulars concerning the unsound food are found in the table already given.

Milk Supply

During the year 6 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination. These were informal samples, 2 pasteurised milk and 4 undesignated milk samples ; 5 of these samples were unsatisfactory. The sources of supply were investigated and during the early part of 1939 the standard improved.

Water Supply

Each month samples of the public water supply are submitted to the County Laboratory, Stafford, for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. The remaining houses in the Bentley area are now provided with a pipe supply from the public main.

Housing

The work entailed in connection with the housing and re-housing of the occupiers of unfit and other houses has been given our attention and this work takes up a considerable part of our time in making the various inspections and re-inspections that are required.

One hundred and four demolition orders were made concerning houses which had been scheduled and dealt with as unfit and 89 houses were demolished during the year (includes 20 orders made in previous year).

For details of the houses dealt with as unfit, see tables.

Also attention has been given to the reconditioning of various blocks of property capable of being rendered in all respects fit for human habitation.

Overcrowding

Thirty cases of overcrowding were relieved or provided with alternate accommodation for cases of overcrowding (including sex overcrowding cases), and forty-three new cases came under our notice in the course of our enquiries into complaints, etc.

Disinfection of Rooms and Bedding, etc.

Ninety-seven dwelling-houses or rooms were fumigated after infectious cases and 56 houses were fumigated or sprayed with fluid insecticide for the destruction of household pests. Complaints respecting the verminous condition of 9 Council Houses were received, and in these cases the rooms were sprayed or fumigated, and, where necessary, the walls redecorated and cleansed before the premises were re-occupied.

One hundred and seventy-five articles of bedding were removed to the disinfecting station and treated for disinfection by the Washington Lyons Steam Disinfecting Machine.

Proceedings

Application was made to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for orders under the Public Health Acts for the enforcement of the abatement of a nuisance within a certain period in four cases.

In two of the cases the order was granted against owners for failing to carry out certain repairs. The other two cases were concerning caravan-dwellers.

Under the provisions of the Housing Acts, two applications were made concerning failure to vacate dwelling-houses after demolition orders had been served and expired.

In one case the order to vacate the premises was made and payment of costs awarded against defendant. The other case was withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE A SUMMARY OF NOTICES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Number of inspections under Public Health and Housing							
Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,449
Number of Preliminary Notices re defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	332
Ditto Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Ditto Statutory Notices re defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Ditto Complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Total number of improvements carried out in accordance							
with notices..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147

TABLE B
DEMOLITION OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Address	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced and re-housed
South Street, Portobello—Nos. 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	7	36
Bridge Street—Nos. 15 to 23 ..	9	42
Malthouse Lane, —Ct. 3, Nos. 1 to 6	6	30
New Street—Ct. 10, Nos. 1, 2, 3 ..	3	15
Crown Street—Nos. 24 & 25 ..	2	11
Crown Street—Nos. 27 & 28 ..	2	4
Primrose Street—Ct. 1, Nos. 1-4 ..	4	12
Brickkiln Street—No. 31	—	3
Malthouse Lane, Stafford Street—Ct. 2	2	9
Clarkes Lane, rear of Nos. 10-14 ..	2	8
Clarkes Lane—Nos. 5 & 6, and house at rear	3	24
Fletchers Lane—Nos. 29 & 30 ..	2	11
John Street—Nos. 21-25	5	17
Field Street—Nos. 10-15	6	23
Calves Croft—No. 7	1	4
Temple Bar—Nos. 20 & 21	2	—
Monmore Lane—Nos. 73 & 74 ..	2	2
Calves Croft—Nos. 4-6	3	—
Wednesfield Road—Back of No. 52	1	—
Bloxwich Road—Nos. 19 & 20 ..	2	3
Wednesfield Road—Nos. 3-6 ..	4	20
Monmore Lane—Nos. 79 & 80 ..	2	3
St. Anns Road—No. 88	1	—
New Street, Portobello—Nos. 40-44	6	—
Wolverhampton Street—No. 36 and Ct. 6	2	5
Wolverhampton Street—Nos. 14 & 15 C .1	1	3
Wolverhampton Street—Nos. 16-19 Ct.1	4	13
SHORT HEATH :		
Bloxwich Road—No. 111	1	5
Wharf Row—Nos. 1-6	6	26
Cottage—Near railway, Bentley ..	1	1
Bentley Hayes Cottages—Nos. 1 & 2	2	8
Wood Cottage, Coppice Lane ..	1	4
Bentley Lane—Nos. 22 & 24 ..	2	11
Coltham Road—Nos. 5 & 7 ..	2	8
Sandbeds—Nos. 10 & 11	2	13
Bentley Lane—Nos. 10 & 12 ..	2	7
Snapes Lodge—No. 6	1	2
	—	—
	104	383
	—	—

TABLE C

Improvements and other work carried out during 1938

Defective roof repaired	..	..	..	..	..	47
Defective inside walls	..	..	..	..	..	93
Defective chimneys repaired	..	..	..	..	..	26
Defective windows repaired	..	..	..	..	..	31
Defective walls repointed	..	..	..	..	..	88
Defective floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	39
Defective eaves, guttering and spouting repaired	..	..				44
Defective ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	10
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	30
Defective drains repaired	..	..	..	..	..	42
New water closets	..	..	..	..	..	14
Waste water closets taken out		..	..	..	..	71
Water closets in place of W.W.C.'s			..	..	..	109
Water closets repaired	..	..	..	..	..	47
Number of ashpits abolished		..	..	..	..	10
Trade refuse removed	..	..	..	..	..	2
New sinks provided in place of brick sinks	..	..				42
New sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	19
Water supply provided	..	..	..	..	..	63
Paving of yards repaired	..	..	..	..	..	53
Vans removed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ashbins provided in place of ashpits and renewals	..	..				105
Sundry defects	..	..	..	..	..	107
Handrails to staircases provided		..	..	..	..	13
Staircases repaired	..	..	..	..	..	7
New wash-houses complete	..	..	..	..	..	25
Cellars filled in	..	..	..	..	..	4
Washing coppers repaired or renewed		..	..	..		2

TABLE D

Sanitary Accommodation in the District, year ending 1938

Approximate number of washdown water closets	..	..	5,931
„ „ „ waste water closets or slop closets			1,114
„ „ „ privies	..	..	22
„ „ „ ashpits	..	..	10
„ „ „ ashbins	..	..	7,768

Complaints received during 1938

Blocked drains and water closets	..	..	327
Housing and other defects	..	..	78

We are,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

S. D. WRIGHT, Cert. R.S.I.

B. J. DAWSON, Cert. S.I.B.

Sanitary Inspectors.

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Dental Treatment	15	PUBLICITY	5
Diphtheria	34	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10
„ Anti-toxin	36	Public Medical Service	20
„ Immunisation	35		
Disinfestation	23	Rateable Value	8
Drainage and Sewerage	22		
Dysentery	33	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	
Enteric Fever	48	OF THE AREA	20
Erysipelas	33	Sanitary Inspection	23
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